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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 1135th MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 1 April 1992, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. POCAR

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The meeting was called to order at 3.30 p.m.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 40 OF THE COVENANT (continued)

Second periodic report of Peru (continued) (CCPR/C/51/Add.4)

1. At the invitation of the Chairman, Ms. Vargas and Mr. Lázaro (Peru) took places at the Committee table.

Right to life, recognition as a person before the law, liberty and security of the person, prohibition of slavery and servitude, treatment of prisoners and other detainees (arts. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 16) (Section II of the list of issues) (continued)

2. Mrs. HIGGINS said, with reference to article 9 of the Covenant, that it was her understanding that some 75 per cent of the prison population of Peru was made up of people who had not yet been tried, but had been placed in prison while awaiting trial owing to a shortage of police cells. Among their number were several hundred female prisoners, with over 100 dependent children, who lived as permanent residents in the prison system. The individuals in question had been found guilty of nothing. In practice there was a rolling derogation in effect with regard to article 9, given which she asked whether it was the view of the Government that there was no need in practice to take account of the provisions of article 9.

3. Mr. PRADO VALLEJO said that Decree Law 46 authorized detention by the armed forces on their own authority of any citizen. The Decree Law also provided that a judge could petition for the handing over of any such detainee. He asked what happened to detainees where no such petition was made, and what remedies would be available to a person in that position.

4. Mr. LAZARO (Peru), responding to points raised by the Committee, referred to Directive No. 01-CCFFAA-JICS, cited by Amnesty International in its report, Peru: Human Rights in a Climate of Terror. The Directive, in the words of Amnesty International, comprised a set of orders on the conduct of counter-insurgency operations, and permitted troops to carry out killings without trace, and instructed them not to take prisoners; the report went on to say that the Minister of Defence, while admitting the existence of the document, had claimed it was the work of an unnamed officer acting in error, and that it had not been approved by the Armed Forces Joint Command.

5. He reiterated that the Directive did not constitute government policy, and was not part of the legislative corpus of the State. The comment in the Amnesty International report that irrespective of its status, the document reflected what occurred in practice, strained all logic.

(Mr. Lázaro, Peru)

6. With regard to enforced recruitment, the only party guilty was Shining Path, which frequently obliged miners to join its ranks. The phenomenon of rural patrols should be seen in that context. The legal framework for such patrols was provided by Act No. 24571 of 1984, and in some urban areas, including Lima, there was considerable interest in forming comparable urban patrols for protection on a block-by-block basis.

7. Ms. VARGAS (Peru) said that the rights of the unborn child were protected by article 2 of the Political Constitution. Abortion was punishable under the Penal Code, and induced delivery was permissible only on the recommendation of a panel of doctors. Efforts to modify the legislation governing abortion had so far not resulted in any changes. Statistics relating to the question of abortions would be provided to the Committee in due course.

8. The issue of military service was governed by the Compulsory Military Service Act, which provided for military training for all eligible men and women. Not all those notified were called upon to do active service, since there was a selection procedure in which some were disqualified. It was possible for recruits with appropriate backgrounds to aspire to the non-commissioned officer and officer categories.

9. Mr. LAZARO (Peru) noted that there had recently been a decline in the number of disappearances. Nevertheless any such occurrences were a cause of concern to the Government.

10. It had been claimed that Government death squads were operating since killings had taken place in areas supposedly controlled by the armed forces, in which movement was not possible without their knowledge. In fact, the Government was concerned by the phenomenon and was conducting investigations. Evidence of the Government's intent was offered by Decree Law 665, which authorized investigating prosecutors to enter any place of detention to investigate reports of disappeared persons. Red Cross officials could also be authorized to gather information relating to such cases. In an effort to prevent abuses, a special Senate commission on violence and pacification had been established and was drafting amendments to Act No. 24150, governing the state of emergency. Amendment of the Act would clearly re-establish the pre-eminence of civilian authority in zones covered by the state of emergency. The Government was seeking to expedite approval of the amendments. Such action indicated the Government's concern to protect human rights and fulfil its international obligations. The Government was aware that the elimination of terrorism required more than legislative norms to suppress acts of terrorism, and entailed action in various other areas, including re-education.

11. Ms. VARGAS (Peru) said that the Government understood the need to increase awareness among the members of the armed forces and police, as well as among the population at large, of the provisions of the Covenant. With

(Ms. Vargas, Peru)

regard to the role of the Attorney-General, she said that it was his function to defend the people, where necessary, against the Administration. Decree Law 665 increased his authority to enter into any place of detention to ensure that the rights of detainees were safeguarded.

12. Mr. LAZARO (Peru) said that the Government was attempting to remedy that shortcoming in prison facilities. The current budget appropriations contained funding for a new facility in the north of the country. Efforts were also being made to improve basic facilities such as meals. Those advances would be continued in a further effort to improve conditions.

13. Ms. VARGAS (Peru) said that the Ministry of Justice had recently ordered the removal of all children of more than three years of age from prison institutions.

14. Mrs. HIGGINS said that it was deeply disturbing that the State's response to the presence in prison of children of mothers awaiting trial was to remove those children from their mothers. Mothers who had not been sentenced for any offence should simply not be in prison.

15. Mr. PRADO VALLEJO noted that Supreme Decree 171-90-PCM stated that all military personnel in emergency zones were deemed to be on active duty 24 hours a day. That meant that military courts had jurisdiction over everything that happened, which raised the danger that even unofficial acts committed by such individuals would be excluded from civil jurisdiction.

16. Mr. LAZARO (Peru) said, concerning section II (h) of the list of issues, that, according to article 234 of Decree-Law 23214 of the Military Penal Code, military jurisdiction also covered ordinary offences committed by military persons while they were on duty and that such offenders should be subject to the norms of the penal code currently in effect.

Right to a fair trial (arts. 14 and 15 of the Covenant) (sect. III of the list of issues)

Freedom of movement and expulsion of aliens, right to privacy, freedom of religion, expression, assembly and association, and right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (arts. 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 25 of the Covenant) (sect. IV of the list of issues)

17. The CHAIRMAN read out Section III of the list of issues concerning the second periodic report of Peru, namely: (a) information on guarantees for the independence and impartiality of the Judiciary and measures adopted to prevent intimidation of the members of the Judiciary; (b) information on legal and administrative provisions governing tenure, dismissal and disciplining of members of the Judiciary; (c) information concerning the organization and functioning of the Bar in Peru and on the availability of defence counsel in criminal cases; and (d) whether there were any special courts.

(The Chairman)

18. He then read out section IV of the list of issues, namely: (a) information concerning grounds for the expulsion of an alien (para. 57 of the report); (b) procedures existed for the legal recognition and authorization of various religious denominations and whether the Roman Catholic Church enjoyed privileged treatment as compared with other churches or religious groups; (c) limitations, if any, on freedom of the press and mass media in accordance with the law; (d) clarification of the statement in paragraph 35 of the report that, "in most cases, shutdowns, strikes or similar work stoppages have been settled through ordinary legal procedures"; and (e) further details on the restrictions on the right to vote imposed on members of the armed forces and the police (para. 98 of the report).

19. Ms. VARGAS (Peru), referring to section III (a), said that the independence and impartiality of judges was guaranteed by article 232 and the following articles of the Constitution, which established that the power of the Judiciary was exclusive and could not be supplanted by any other power. Article 1 of Decree-Law 667 established the basic principle of the administration of justice and article 2 of that Decree-Law stipulated that the judiciary had full economic, political, administrative and disciplinary autonomy.

20. With reference to section III (b), article 98 of Decree-Law 777 established a general office for the monitoring of the Judiciary as the supreme authority for investigating any aspect of the conduct of the Judiciary, including verifying that magistrates acted in accordance with their competence and investigating complaints against them. A range of sanctions and disciplinary measures were established by article 209 of that law, including suspension, dismissal and the levying of fines.

21. Turning to section III (c), she noted that under article 2 of the Constitution, any detained person had the right to be advised by and communicate with a lawyer. Article 289 of Decree-Law 667 established the Bar in Peru as the social arm of the Judiciary. All persons were entitled to representation by the lawyer of their choice, provided he had the proper legal qualifications and was properly registered. Under the Ministry of Justice, there was a system of free legal advisers operative throughout Peru.

22. With reference to section III (d), she said that the only courts in Peru were those subordinate to the Judiciary and those in the system of military justice.

23. Turning to section IV (a), she said that the Constitution established the right of any citizen freely to choose his place of residence, to move through and to leave the territory, except where such movement was prohibited for reasons of public health. No person could be expelled from his place of residence except by special mandate or by application of the Aliens' Act. The expulsion of aliens was justified only in cases where they were dangerous, had previously been expelled from the country, had entered Peru surreptitiously or

(Ms. Vargas, Peru)

were engaged in sedition or other illicit acts contrary to public security or order. A new law on aliens was contained in Decree-Law 703.

24. With reference to section IV (b), she said that there were no procedures in the Peruvian legal system for the recognition and authorization of different religious denominations and noted that article 2.3 of the Constitution established freedom of conscience and religion and that the public exercise of all religions was free provided it did not disturb public order. No preferential treatment, consequently, was accorded to the Roman Catholic Church.

25. Mr. LAZARO (Peru) said that the equality enjoyed by the different religious denominations in Peru was reflected in the composition of the Peace Council, whose members represented a wide range of different religious beliefs and denominations.

26. Ms. VARGAS (Peru), turning to section IV (c), said that article 2.4 of the Constitution established the freedom of information, opinion, expression and the diffusion of ideas through words, writing or image, without prior authorization, censorship or impediment of any kind. Crimes committed through published materials and other mass media were detailed in the Penal Code and dealt with in the ordinary courts. Any limitation on freedom of expression was considered a crime. There was, therefore, no legal bar to the freedom of the press and communication, although all such activities were subject to liability under the law of Peru.

27. Concerning section IV (d), she said that the right to strike was established in article 55 of the Constitution. Labour union activities fell within the competence of the Ministry of Labour, which engaged intermediaries to see common ground in disputes and endeavoured to exercise tolerance in dealing with workers' grievances. Workers concluded collective bargaining agreements, which established their rights and obligations and were renewed on an annual basis.

28. With reference to section IV (e), article 67 of the Constitution stated that members of the armed forces and police on active duty could not vote or stand for election. It was the function of the armed forces and the security forces to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.

29. Mr. ANDO, speaking with reference to section III (a), asked for further clarification of the statement in paragraph 60 of the periodic report that courts could deliberate in private but voting was public.

30. With reference to III (d), he asked whether the delegation could elaborate on the jurisdiction of the military courts, particularly in the emergency zones.

(Mr. Ando)

31. Turning to section IV (c), he noted that, to date, not much information had been furnished on the issue of limitations on freedom of the press and mass media and wondered if more detailed information could be included in Peru's next periodic report.

32. With reference to the issue of trade union rights, raised in section IV (d), he asked which limitations, if any, there were on those rights in the areas under emergency measures.

33. Mr. MAVROMMATIS noted that the phrasing of section III (a) and (b) of the list of issues might have given the impression that the security of tenure and safeguards in respect of disciplinary action were not part and parcel of the independence of the judiciary, when in fact they were the classical forms of guaranteeing such independence. That might account for the brevity of Peru's response to that issue, and he wondered if further information could be given on the appointment of judges and on their deliberative procedures. Clarification was also required on the question of security of tenure.

34. Also with reference to article 14 of the Covenant, he asked which of the guarantees established by that article had been suspended or derogated from as a result of the emergency.

35. Turning to section III (d), he sought further clarification on the nature and composition of the military courts. Information was also required on their appeal and review procedures and on such issues as whether the courts of second instance were also military courts, whether they could use constitutional processes and who could appear before them. He wondered whether legal counsel in such proceedings had to be military personnel and what jurisdiction they had in respect of civilians or military personnel acting outside the line of duty in the commission of offences against civilians.

36. Turning to section IV (d), the Committee had received information that in August 1991 some of the collective agreements, both in the public and the private sectors, had been abrogated by decree, presumably under the emergency powers, and the collective bargaining process suspended. He wondered how the emergency powers could be invoked to abrogate existing agreements and whether there was compensation for those who suffered losses through such abrogation.

37. Finally, with reference to article 12 of the Covenant, he said that derogation from human rights was a frequent occurrence in countries where states of emergency had been declared and he wondered, in the case of Peru, whether such derogations involved the forced displacement of people.

38. Mr. MÜLLERSON said, with reference to section III of the list of issues, that the delegation had referred earlier to dismissal as one of the disciplinary measures that could be applied against judges and he asked for further clarification on who could dismiss judges and under what conditions.

(Mr. Müllerson)

39. On the same section, he asked for further clarification on the division of jurisdiction between military and civilian courts in cases where military personnel were concerned, such as disappearances and allegations of torture.

40. Turning to section IV (e), with reference to article 25 of the Covenant, he pointed out that if the military was legally or constitutionally alienated from political life, it might be tempted to resort to anti-constitutional means and he wondered whether that possibility had been considered by the Peruvian authorities.

41. Mr. AGUILAR, speaking with reference to section III (a) and (b), agreed with Mr. Mavrommatis on the need to clarify how the independence of the judiciary and the impartiality of judges were guaranteed.

42. With reference to the delegation's answer to section III (c), concerning the system of free legal advice available in the Peruvian system, he wondered how the requirement under law to provide legal representation could be reconciled with the attested shortage of lawyers in the country. He also wondered how, in a centralized system like that of Peru, the Bar functioned with respect to districts and whether there was any territorial restriction on lawyers.

43. With reference to the military courts, mentioned under section III (d), clarification was required on cases where civilians could be subject to military jurisdiction and on the specific laws which applied to military courts. It appeared that the Penal Code was not applicable to those courts and, consequently, the perpetrators of certain crimes enjoyed a kind of impunity.

44. The reference in paragraph 60 of the report to considerations of national security was slightly disturbing and more information was required on the interpretation of that term. He also noted with concern the observation by Amnesty International in its report on Peru, that decisions by the Supreme Council of Military Justice could not be appealed against since such decisions were, therefore, in violation of the country's own Constitution.

45. With reference to section IV (a), he pointed out that article 231 (a) of the Constitution in fact stated that the penalty of exile could not be imposed under any circumstances. He wondered, therefore, if there were de facto exiles in areas close to military activities and, in general, how the population in such areas was protected.

46. Finally, with reference to article 14 of the Covenant, he noted a decision by the Supreme Court of Justice of Peru that it would receive resolutions from international bodies such as the Committee on Human Rights and would decide on their implementation in accordance with prevailing domestic norms and procedures. By virtue of that exceptional ruling, the Covenant was rendered constitutional in Peru and the Committee was, therefore,

(Mr. Aguilar)

a Peruvian court and its decisions enforceable in accordance with the norms on the execution of sentences.

47. Referring to paragraph 57 of the report, he would welcome further information on the nature of the acts deemed by the Aliens' Act to contravene the law, morals, decency and the security of the State.

48. There was some doubt as to whether the provisions of Decree-Laws Nos. 733, 746 and 762 were compatible with those of article 19 of the Covenant, concerning freedom of opinion. Specifically, he wished to know what was the Government's opinion on the officially stated position of the Department of State of the United States of America that the conditions for freedom of the press in Peru were adverse, particularly for journalists. Under Decree-Law No. 736, for example, the author of an article critical of the State could apparently be tried for treason, even if the article was published in the foreign press. He would appreciate clarification of that question.

49. Decree-Law No. 746 required individuals to provide information to the recently established State Intelligence Bureau. He wished to know more about the Bureau's precise role, how it operated and what sanctions were prescribed for individuals who refused to provide information.

50. Turning to paragraph 98 of the report, he noted that the denial of voting rights to the military could reinforce the perception that the armed forces were outside the democratic process. Such isolation, together with training that led the military to believe that it was not part of the civil society, had contributed to the creation of a parallel society whose conduct was often in conflict with the human rights aims of the civil society. The Committee would like to know what the Government was doing to reconcile the two societies.

51. Mr. SERRANO CALDERA sought clarification as to the relationship between the military and civilian jurisdictions, the criteria used to determine whether a case came under military jurisdiction and which laws applied in such instances, the Penal code or special laws applied? He also asked whether the state of emergency meant the suspension of the principle of the exclusivity and unity of the jurisdictional function, as provided for under the Covenant, and whether the legal process provided for appeal against the rulings of military courts in the Supreme Court or in some other instance. He also wished to know before which body could individuals effectively bring urgent actions for amparo or habeas corpus.

52. Mr. WENNERGREN, referring to the right to privacy provided for in article 17 of the Covenant and reaffirmed in the Constitution of Peru, asked whether there were derogations from the inviolability of communications during states of emergency and, if so, whether such derogations included communications by telephone, telegraph and cable. He wondered which penal

(Mr. Wennergren)

provisions had put into effect the prohibition against violating the privacy of communications and whether such provisions were absolute or permitted exceptions. The relevant legislation seemed to contain no express prohibition against the use of hidden microphones, for example, or electronic devices for interfering with communications. He would like to know if phone-tapping was permissible during a state of emergency, and whether and to what extent phones had been tapped.

53. Turning to the question of freedom of expression, he noted that the freedom to express opinions was guaranteed under the Constitution. It seemed to him that the prohibition against expressing an opinion critical of the State would restrict that constitutionally protected right. Moreover, he wondered whether that prohibition extended to those in power, such as the national president and other authorities.

54. Lastly, he would welcome more information on the State Intelligence Bureau and its functions. It would be interesting to know if it was meant to protect State secrets and to operate as a censorship bureau in which case it would be likely to impede the search for information allowed under constitutional provisions guaranteeing freedom of information.

55. Mrs. HIGGINS, noting that the Constitution of Peru provided that the annual budget of the judicial branch should be 2 per cent of that of the central Government, asked what was being done to adhere to that provision in light of information that over the previous 10 years actual expenditures had not matched the amounts required to be budgeted. It was widely felt that such underpayment of judges made them susceptible to bribery.

56. Referring to article 17 of the Covenant, she recalled that a recent congressional committee had found that telephone taps had been placed on union leaders, candidates for office and reporters, and asked what the Government's response had been and what action it had taken.

57. Finally, she would welcome clarification of the provisions of the recent presidential decree which authorized certain powers of censorship in the interest of national security and permitted access by the armed forces to the universities.

58. Mr. PRADO VALLEJO, while recognizing the constructive initiatives taken by the Government of Peru, such as its proposal to cut military expenditure by 50 per cent - the resulting savings from which could be applied to the judiciary - expressed concern over the general situation of human rights in the country. Military courts seemed to have assumed control of all jurisdictions and had been far from rigorous in punishing human rights violations committed by the armed forces. The impunity of the armed forces had been noted in a recent report by the Special Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The armed forces seemed to be beyond the control of the civilian Government. Nevertheless, some way must be found to put an end to that situation.

(Mr. Prado Vallejo)

59. He expressed concern at allegations that military courts were presided over by career officers with no legal training and that proceedings were conducted in secret and asked if there was any substance to those allegations?

60. Referring specifically to an incident which had occurred in the district of Ayacucho in October 1986, in which seven persons detained by an armed forces patrol had been executed. He noted that although the High Command of the armed forces had acknowledged the facts, the accused had been exonerated on the grounds that the events had occurred in the exercise of their functions. Indeed, Amnesty International had stated that it was unaware of a single case in which a member of the Peruvian armed forces had been judged guilty of violating human rights. He wished to know how the military tribunals operated and what procedures were followed.

61. Finally, with respect to the right to strike, during the previous few months five decree-laws had suspended the free collective bargaining rights of workers. He would welcome, in particular, more information on the decree-law enacted in November 1991, whose effect seemed to have been to impose restrictions on the right to strike.

62. Ms. VARGAS (Peru), referring to the question of lay judges, said that they were called upon to deal with minor cases and misdemeanours only. There were very few lawyers in Lima, only about 18,500. Jurisdiction was on the basis that each department of Peru was a judicial district. Lawyers were all members of the Peruvian federation of bar associations.

63. With regard to the question whether a civilian could be subject to military jurisdiction, the answer was no. Civilians were subject only to civilian jurisdiction.

64. Decree-law 746 creating the national intelligence system had been repealed by the Congress, as had Decree-law 736, which dealt with the laundering of money.

65. Replying to Mrs. Higgins' question on the budget for the judicial branch, she stated that as of 1991 it had been increased to the 2 per cent of the central Government's budget as required by the Constitution. The salary paid to a member of the Superior Court was approximately $1,000 per month.

66. With regard to access by the armed forces to university premises, the relevant decree-law had been repealed as not in keeping with university autonomy.

67. Communications continued to be inviolable during states of emergency. Wiretapping was not allowed in Peru. While there had been some instances of wiretapping, the practice had been stopped.

(Ms. Vargas, Peru)

68. She emphasized that it was not a crime to express an opinion critical of the Government and that freedom of opinion was guaranteed by the Peruvian Government. Referring to the question regarding appeal from the sentences of military courts, she read out portions of articles 622, 623, 624 and 627 of the Code of Military Justice, which stated essentially that appeal was possible in cases where the accused was convicted or acquitted of offences punishable by death, internment, imprisonment or discharge, and also in cases where the board of military justice did not agree with the judge advocate. Appeals could also be made against stays of proceedings, decisions on jurisdiction or evidence, and sentences. When appeal was denied, the accused could still make use of the "queja" or complaint procedure.

69. The remedies of habeas corpus and amparo could be sought before any judge, who was obliged to consider them. With respect to the question concerning the fate of a law declared unconstitutional by the Court of Constitutional Guarantees, she stated that such a law was ipso facto abrogated.

70. On the question of appointment of judges: the National Judges' Council submitted lists of three names to the President of the Republic, who made the final appointment.

71. With regard to the question as to whether any guarantees relating to the administration of justice had been abrogated during states of emergency, she repeated that only the right guaranteed under article 31 of the Constitution had been abrogated, and that guarantees relating to the administration of justice had not been affected.

72. Mr. LAZARO (Peru) said that in case of conflicts of jurisdiction between civilian and military tribunals, it was the function of the Supreme Court to settle the matter.

73. With regard to the political status of members of the armed forces, those on active service did not have the vote. Upon their retirement they regained the right to vote and to stand for elective office, or even the presidency. They could become ministers, and many former military men were in fact senators.

74. Freedom of the press was unrestricted in Peru. All political and ideological points of view were represented in weekly and daily papers in the country, and were entirely free to express even opinions highly critical of the Government. The same was true of radio and television. As a matter of fact, certain political affairs programmes had first brought to light some of the incidents currently being reviewed by the Committee, and had led to their investigation.

75. It had been stated that Amnesty International knew of no case where a member of the military had been held responsible for excesses. In fact,

(Mr. Lázaro, Peru)

between August 1990 and July 1991, 37 officers and men had been punished for human rights violations, and from 1989 to 1991 70 trials had been held for similar violations. The first steps had therefore been taken towards dealing in a systematic way with human rights offences.

76. Ms. VARGAS (Peru), referring to the question on the body assigned to investigate judges and the judicial branch, said that there was an office attached to the Supreme Court known as the Internal Control Office which was charged with investigating the functional conduct of judges. With regard to the jurisdiction of the judicial branch, she stated that there were superior courts in every departmental capital and one Supreme Court for the whole republic.

77. Mr. PRADO VALLEJO asked what was the scope of Decree-Law 733 establishing the human and material resources for the disposition of the armed forces.

78. He also requested additional information on Decree-Law 732, which provided that whoever revealed or published any information on the national security service would be accused of secret activities; and on freedom of expression, as it was known that newspaper editors had been detained under the anti-terrorism law, including two editors of El Diario. He would also like to know what sentences had been imposed under that law.

79. Mr. LAZARO (Peru) said that Decree-Law 733 on general mobilization was under study, as was Decree-Law 762. The latter had been categorically denounced by almost all sectors affected by it and there was little doubt that it, too, would be repealed.

80. With respect to the two directors of newspapers supposedly being held under the anti-terrorism law, he replied that no newspaper directors were being held under such a law. If the reference was specifically to the two directors of El Diario, he advised the expert that they were unofficial leaders of Shining Path, and noted that they were being held for the offence of advocacy of terrorism. He quoted from article 319, chapter 2, of the Penal Code, to the effect that whoever provoked or maintained a climate of anxiety, alarm or terror among the people by carrying out violent actions against the life, health, freedom or property of citizens, or against public property, was guilty of very grave crimes punishable by imprisonment of no less than 10 years.

81. Ms. VARGAS (Peru) said that exile was not envisaged by Peruvian legislation even under states of emergency, as was expressly stated in article 231 of the Constitution.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.